MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 3936

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk due for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3936) to invest in innovation and education to improve the competitiveness of the United States in the global economy.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to further proceedings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

STAR PRINT—S. 3867

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 3867 be star printed with the changes that are at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO DR. NORMAN E. BORLAUG ACT OF 2006

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs be discharged from further consideration of S. 2250, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2250) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Dr. Norman E. Borlaug.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, today the Senate pays tribute to a true American hero and fellow native Iowan in passing S. 2250, a bill to award Dr. Norman E. Borlaug the Congressional Gold Medal, which is the highest congressional expression of national appreciation for distinguished achievement and contribution. This is a fitting honor to a man who is frequently credited with saving more lives than anyone who has ever lived.

Commonly known as ''The Father of the Green Revolution,'' Dr. Borlaug's scientific and humanitarian efforts have saved countless people from starvation and hunger while raising standards of living throughout the world.

Dr. Borlaug was born in 1914 near Cresco, IA. Like many Iowans at the time, he grew up on a small farm and attended a one-room school house for his first 8 years of education. After graduating from high school, he attended the University of Minnesota and earned his bachelor of science in forestry. Immediately after receiving his degree in 1937, he worked for the U.S. Forestry Service. He returned to the University of Minnesota to receive his master's degree in 1939 and doctorate in 1942.

In 1944 Dr. Borlaug accepted an appointment as a geneticist and plant pathologist with the Cooperative Wheat Research and Production Program in Mexico. This program was a joint undertaking by the Mexican Government and the Rockefeller Foundation involving research in plant genetics, plant breeding, plant pathology, agronomy, soil science, and cereal technology. He spent two decades working with farmers in Mexico to develop a new disease resistant variety of wheat that could triple its output in grain. This breakthrough achievement in plant breeding enabled Mexico to become self-sufficient in wheat production while vastly improving the livelihood of many poor farmers.

The United Nations asked Dr. Borlaug to travel to India and Pakistan in the 1960s to help the warring countries, which were threatened with an imminent pandemic famine. Working with scientists from both countries, Dr. Borlaug convinced India and Pakistan to adopt his new seeds and approach to agriculture to avert potential starvation and famine. In a short time, both countries attained self-sufficiency in wheat production and millions of people were saved from hunger, famine and death. Dr. Borlaug continued his work in Southeast Asia, and the results were the same.

In 1970, Dr. Borlaug was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his work in agriculture, reversing food shortages and saving millions of lives. Today, at the age of 92, Dr. Borlaug continues his tireless work to alleviate and prevent hunger throughout the world. He is the head of the Sasakawa Global 2000 program, which is working to bring the Green Revolution to Africa and alleviate hunger and malnutrition in the sub-Saharan region. He founded the World Food Prize in 1986 as a means to recognize and inspire achievements in increasing the quality, quantity and availability of food in the world. He also continues his role as an educator at Texas A&M University while also continuing research at the International Center for the Improvement of Wheat and Maize in Mexico.

Dr. Borlaug has been awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the National Academy of Science's Public Service Medal and the Rotary International Award for World Understanding and Peace. Today the Senate approves legislation to award Dr. Borlaug the Congressional Gold Medal. Dr. Borlaug is a true American hero and it is fitting that Congress honors this man who has done so much to alleviate hunger and human suffering, improve the quality of life around the globe and promote understanding and peace among all of the world's people.

I would like to thank Senator GRASSLEY and the many cosponsors of this bill for their support and work to honor Dr. Borlaug with this high distinction.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the measure be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2250

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Congressional Tribute to Dr. Norman E. Borlaug Act of 2006''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds as follows:

(1) Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, was born in Iowa where he grew up on a family farm, and received his primary and secondary education.

(2) Dr. Borlaug attended the University of Minnesota where he received his B.A. and Ph.D. degrees and was also a star NCAA wrestler.

(3) For the past 20 years, Dr. Borlaug has lived in Texas where he is a member of the faculty of Texas A&M University.

(4) Dr. Borlaug also serves as President of the Sasakawa Africa Association.

(5) Dr. Borlaug's accomplishments in terms of bringing radical change to world agriculture and uplifting humanity are without parallel.

(6) In the immediate aftermath of World War II, Dr. Borlaug spent 20 years working in the poorest areas of rural Mexico. It was there that Dr. Borlaug made his breakthrough achievement in developing a strand of wheat that could exponentially increase yields while actively resisting disease.

(7) With the active support of the governments involved, Dr. Borlaug's ''green revolution'' uplifted hundreds of thousands of the rural poor in Mexico and saved hundreds of millions from famine and outright starvation in India and Pakistan.

(8) Dr. Borlaug's approach to wheat production next spread throughout the Middle East. Soon thereafter his approach was adapted to rice growing, increasing the number of lives Dr. Borlaug has saved to more than a billion people.

(9) In 1970, Dr. Borlaug received the Nobel Prize, the only person working in agriculture to ever be so honored. Since then he has received numerous honors and awards including the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Public Service Medal, the National Academy of Sciences' highest honor, and the Rotary International Award for World Understanding and Peace.

(10) At age 91, Dr. Borlaug continues to work to alleviate poverty and malnutrition. He currently serves as president of Sasakawa Global 2000 Africa Project, which seeks to extend the benefits of agricultural development to the 800,000,000 people still mired in poverty and malnutrition in sub-Saharan Africa.

(11) Dr. Borlaug continues to serve as Chairman of the Council of Advisors of the World Food Prize, an organization he created in 1986 to be the ''Nobel Prize for Food and Agriculture'' and which presents a $250,000 prize each October at a Ceremony in Des Moines, Iowa, to the Laureate who has made an exceptional achievement similar to Dr. Borlaug's breakthrough 40 years ago. In the almost 20 years of its existence, the World